

with dark discoidal spot and indistinct postmedial line, excurved between veins 5 and 2, where it terminates.

*Hub.* PANAMA, La Chorrera (*Dolby-Tyler*), 1 ♀; BAHAMAS, Nassau (*Bonhote*), 1 ♀; PARAGUAY, Sapucay (*Foster*), 1 ♀; ARGENTINA, Florenzia, Gran Chaco (*Wagner*), 1 ♀ type.  
*Exp.* 22 mm.

[To be continued.]

LXVIII.—*Description of a new Species of Blepharoceridæ from South Africa.* By F. W. EDWARDS, B.A., F.E.S.

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[Plate XX.]

MEMBERS of the peculiar family of gnat-like insects, the Blepharoceridæ, are known from many parts of the world, but up to the present none have been recorded from the Ethiopian Region; and it therefore gives me much pleasure to introduce a species of the family to the African fauna.

On the 4th of December of last year I received from Mr. K. H. Barnard, of the South African Museum, a series of fifteen specimens (13 ♂, 2 ♀), together with larvæ and pupæ, of the insect described below. The adults and pupæ were taken 8. x. 1911, the larvæ 9. ix. 1911, at Platteklip Gorge, Table Mt., Cape Town, at an elevation of 1000 feet.

An examination of these specimens showed them to belong to the genus *Kelloggina*, which so far is only known from a single specimen from Brazil. The generic characters given by Williston all occur in the South African species, with one unimportant exception. Williston states that in *K. rufescens* there is a "strong oblique cross-vein connecting the fourth vein before the anterior cross-vein with the stem of the forked vein behind;" in our species this cross-vein is entirely absent in the majority of specimens, but in two or three it is represented by a stump from the fourth vein, continued, though faint, to just before the bifurcation of the fifth and sixth veins. Hence, as this character is variable, I consider that the present species comes well within the limits of the genus *Kelloggina*, and propose to name it, after its discoverer,

*Kelloggina barnardi*, sp. n.

♂ ♀.—*Head*, including palpi and antennæ, blackish. Antennæ 14-jointed (♀) or 15-jointed (♂), the joints nearly

round and covered with a short dense pubescence, except the last two joints, which are almost bare and in the male slightly larger than the others. Palpi apparently 4-jointed, a little shorter than the proboscis; first, third, and fourth joints about equal in length, second twice as long; a little paler in colour at the base. Proboscis nearly twice as long as the vertical diameter of the head. Front rather broader in female than in male. Three large ocelli present, placed in an equilateral triangle. Pubescence of eyes short, whitish, rather dense. *Thorax*: ground-colour blackish grey; mesonotum with velvety black markings, consisting of a median longitudinal band, bifurcated posteriorly, and two pairs of lateral patches; the posterior pair is sometimes more brownish. *Abdomen* velvet-black, the incisures greyish black. *Wings* clear, the "secondary venation" hardly discernible even with a lens. *Halteres* dark brown, the knob elongate, black. *Legs* dark olive-brown, with a short black pubescence. Claws of female longer and thinner than those of the male; in the male the claws of the fore and mid legs bear several spines on the under side. Length of body 2.5-3.5 mm.; of wing 4.5 mm.

*Larva*.—Much resembles those previously described and figured; there are, however, only two joints in the antennæ. Each segment bears a median ventral sucker and a single latero-ventral prominence on each side hairy at its tip. On the ventral side of the last segment are four nearly spherical anal papillæ; the anal segment is not distinctly separated from the preceding one. Each segment (except the cephalic and the anal) bears a pair of tufts of gill-filaments on the ventral surface near the anterior margin; there are five filaments in each tuft. Length of full-grown larva 6 mm.

The young larvæ do not seem to differ structurally from the full-grown ones.

*Pupa*.—*Ancylus*-shaped. Two pairs of respiratory processes on the dorsal surface of the head-segment. Three pairs of suckers on the lateral edge of the ventral surface, situated close to the anterior margin of the second, third, and fourth abdominal segments. Length 4 mm.; breadth 2.5 mm.; height 1.2 mm.

*Type* in the British Museum.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XX.

*Fig. 1.* Female imago.

*Fig. 2.* Hypopygium of male.

*Fig. 3.* Claws of male: *a*, front, *b*, mid, *c*, hind legs.

*Fig. 4.* Larva, dorsal view. ( $\times 9$ .)

*Fig. 5.* Pupa, dorsal view ( $\times 9$ ); *5 a*, respiratory processes, side view.